BioMax Environmental

Environmental Consulting and Industrial Hygiene Services

June 19th, 2008

Mr. Doug Button Deputy Director Real Estate Services Division 707 Third Street - 8th Floor West Sacramento, CA 95605

Microbial Assessment of 22nd Floor South Plenum Area Department of General Services Board of Equalization Building 450 N. Street Sacramento, California

Dear Mr. Button,

BioMax Environmental, LLC (BioMax) is pleased to provide the Department of General Services (DGS) with this letter summary report detailing BioMax's findings and recommendations pertaining to our inspection and microbial sampling assessment services provided within the 22nd Floor southern plenum area of your 450 N Street Building (subject building) located in Sacramento, California. BioMax understands that these microbial inspection and sampling assessment services were contracted with BioMax in an effort to assess and evaluate visible moisture related staining identified within the localized 22nd floor plenum areas present immediately beneath the 23rd floor exterior southern side decking. According to DGS personnel, such areas were identified as areas of concern due to the multiple historical reports of water intrusion within the noted southern oriented area and presence of resultant visible staining observed on fireproofing spray-on material within areas likely associated with such prior moisture intrusion.

Hence, these visual inspection and sampling assessment services are intended to provide physical and analytical information pertaining to the current environmental conditions present within the stained fire retardant material and to provide a professional opinion and recommendations based on such findings, as necessary. Access into the 22nd floor was provided on Wednesday, May 28th, 2008. On this day, Mr. Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA of BioMax performed a site inspection and bulk material sampling assessment within the areas of concern identified visually within the accessible plenum areas of the 22nd floor. Based on historical information provided and our visual observations gathered at this time, BioMax collected a series of bulk material microbial samples of the representative affected and non-affected materials and areas to evaluate and assess the current environmental microbial conditions within and surrounding the impacted fireproofing materials.

SITE OBSERVATIONS

On-site inspection and sampling assessment activities were performed by Mr. Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA, of BioMax in accordance with currently recognized microbial assessment and sampling guideline procedures. Mr. Polkabla has been certified in the Comprehensive Practice of Industrial Hygiene by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene and holds the right to the designation "Certified Industrial Hygienist" (CIH) under certification number CP 7104. Mr. Polkabla is also certified by the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) as a Class I Registered Environmental Assessor (REA) under Cal/EPA certification number 05011. A summary of significant notations and observations gathered during BioMax's site inspection and assessment of the subject areas are compiled as follows:

- 1. At the time of our preliminary site inspection performed on May 28th, 2008 interior environmental conditions within the subject 22nd floor area consisted of a temperature of 84 degrees F with relative humidity of 26 %. Ambient outdoor conditions both prior to and following our interior assessment consisted of mild sunny conditions with predominant winds noted at approximately 0-5 knots from the northwesterly direction. Outdoor temperatures prior to and following interior sampling ranged between 79 and 90 degrees with a relative humidity range of 24 to 28 %.
- 2. Observations noted within each of the subject areas are as follows:

"Belly Pan" Catch Basins – Upon removal of ceiling tile materials, BioMax visually discovered the presence of two plastic "belly pan" catch basins located within the southern portion of the noted plenum area. BioMax's 22nd Floor Site map identifies the relative location of such belly pan (BP) materials relative to sample locations performed as part of this assessment for further reference. According to DGS representatives, such belly pans were placed by building staff within these plenum areas in an effort to capture and channel the water which intruded into the plenum space and work area below during previous historical precipitation events. DGS noted that such measures were necessary as a result of fugitive water intrusion resultant from decking material failures associated with 23rd floor deck balcony sealing and runoff drainage systems.

Deck Drain Locations – BioMax inspected plenum locations where drainage plumbing associated with the four deck drains entered the plenum space. Within each of these noted areas, BioMax noted visual evidence of previous historical leaking associated with the iron piping. Spray on fireproofing materials adjacent to such areas also exhibited significant brown discoloration and staining with localized areas of peeling and delamination apparent.

Delamination and Peeling of Fireproofing Materials – During BioMax's inspection of the 22nd floor southern side plenum area, it was visually noted within multiple locations that areas of fireproofing peeling and delamination had been observed. As this inspection was intended to be limited to the southern plenum area only, no determination can be made as to

- the frequency and/or extent of such conditions at this time. Therefore, BioMax recommends that further inspection of the integrity of these materials may be warranted.
- 3. Based on these visual findings, BioMax collected a series of bulk material samples from representative impacted and non-impacted (control) fireproofing materials located within the plenum area as noted above to assess their current microbial condition within such materials. Utilization of hand-held moisture detection equipment indicated normal moisture content within all of the fireproofing spray on materials surveyed at the time of our assessment. Wherever possible, bulk material samples were collected from representative impacted (stained) surfaces and non impacted (non-stained) materials identified as representative of those materials present as indicated through visual identification.
- 4. A series of digital images were collected during BioMax's inspection and bulk material sampling assessment activities. Images are attached to this summary report for further reference, as necessary. A detailed site plan map indicating the relative locations of sampling activities is also provided as an attachment to this report for further reference.

On-site inspection and sampling assessment activities were conducted by Mr. Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA, of BioMax Environmental on May 28th, 2008. All sampling equipment, consumable supplies, Personal protective equipment (PPE) materials, and collection media were provided and utilized by BioMax as part of the performance of this scope of work. Sample collection procedures and methods were performed using aseptic sampling methods following techniques prescribed by the contracted analytical laboratory.

Bulk Material Sampling:

During our site inspection and sampling assessment activities, representative surface material areas were identified and associated bulk material samples were collected from fireproofing materials as noted within in Table 1 below. All samples were collected using sterile scraping tools wherein approximately 1 x 1 square inch of bulk material surfaces were removed and placed into an individual Ziploc plastic storage bag for transport. Disposable gloves were changed prior to collection of each sample in accordance with industry standard sampling guidelines as well as applicable professional certified industrial hygiene microbial investigation practices.

A summary of surface material sampling locations are provided in Table 1. Specific sample locations may also be referenced within the digital image attachment and site map diagram provided at the conclusion of this report.

Table 1. BioTape Surface Sample Locations:

Sample Number	Party and common and an electric comment of the com
B01	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2206 Deck Drain (DD)
B02	Stained Fireproofing material sampled adjacent to 2206 Belly Pan (BP)
.B03	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2206 BP
B04	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near cubicle area Deck Drain (DD)
B05	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled near DD in cubicle area
B06	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near BP in cubicle area
В07	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near DD adjacent to 2213
B08	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled in non H20 impacted center area.
B09	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled in non H20 impacted SW area.
B10	Very Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2215
B11	Very Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2215

Following collection, samples were subsequently labeled and placed within individual plastic Ziploc storage bags for transportation via Federal Express Priority Mail to the analytical laboratory noted below. Preparation and shipping of the collected samples were accomplished in accordance with standard industrial hygiene chain of custody (COC) documentation procedures and quality assurance/quality control QA/QC practices. Once collected, labeled, and recorded, the samples were double sealed within airtight plastic Ziploc bag containers and transported via Federal Express Priority Mail to Environmental Microbial Laboratories (EMLabs) of San Bruno. California. EMLabs holds current analytical accreditation and specializes in microbial analytical procedures. Sampling and chain of custody records are provided as an attachment to this letter report for further reference.

ANALYTICAL ENDINGS AND CONOCCSTORS FOR THE FEET FEET

Sample Material Findings:

Laboratory analytical methods for the identification and enumeration of microbial taxa were conducted in accordance with prescribed analytical procedures and quality control/assurance measures. Laboratory analytical methods for the identification and enumeration of microbial fungal contaminants within the collected bulk material samples were achieved through two independent analytical detection and quantification methods. Such methods employed as part of this assessment included direct microscopic analysis using bright field microscopy as well as culture analysis with triple media plating on MEA, DG18, and cellulose agar media.

Original laboratory results including the identification of recognizable microbial taxa are provided as an attachment to this letter report for further reference. Sampling and chain of custody records are provided as an attachment to this report for further reference. A summary of analytical findings pertaining to the collected bulk material samples is presented in Table 2 below:

Table 2. Sum	mary of Bulk Material Findings:		
Sample Sample Nonioer		Drect Exam (Microscopy)	Guinte Analysis w/MEA DG 8 : Gel (CHU)e am
B01	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2206 Deck Drain (DD)	ND	7,600
B02	Stained Fireproofing material sampled adjacent to 2206 Belly Pan (BP)	ND	12,400
В03	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2206 BP	ND	ND
B 04	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near cubicle area Deck Drain (DD)	ND	2,400
B05	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled near DD in cubicle area	ND	ND
B06	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near BP in cubicle area	ND	ND
B07	Stained Fireproofing material sampled near DD adjacent to 2213	ND	ND
B08	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled in non H20 impacted center.	ND	400
В09	Non-Stained Fireproofing material sampled in non H20 impacted SW.	ND	ND
B10	Very Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2215	1 Raw Count (Cladosporium)	ND
Bll	Very Stained Fireproofing material sampled near 2215	ND	ND

ND - Indicates not detected at laboratory's minimum detection limit. Noted levels should be used for comparative purposes only and are not intended to establish "safe" or "unsafe" indoor levels/conditions.

Analytical findings as presented in Table 2 above clearly indicated the absence of microbial fragments (mold spores) present in all but one of the materials (B10) sampled and analyzed through direct microscopy exam. Subsequent culture analysis indicated the absence of viable microbial colony forming units present within each of the non-stained fireproofing materials and detectable levels of culturable microbial colonies in 50% (3 of 6) of the stained materials sampled within (or adjacent to) previous water impacted areas. Culturable findings also indicated what BioMax believes are "unremarkable" levels of mold colonies present within the "control" samples collected from non-stained material locations outside the water impacted areas.

Hence, based on these findings, BioMax believes that the direct exam identification of a single mold pore of Cladosporium within sample B10 is unremarkable in significance as Cladosporium is the predominant airborne mold taxa in this geographic region and is likely a result of normal ambient spore deposition. Based on BioMax's professional experience, it is our opinion that the mold levels identified through culturable analysis within 50 % of the stained samples collected within the known water impacted areas are also of relatively minor significance due to the identified taxa and inherent amplification of mold quantification resultant from the analytical methods employed with respect to the culturing of material bulk samples. The specific mold taxa identified within stained material samples located within water impacted areas consisted of relatively minimal raw counts per gram sample of Engyodontium, Penicillium, Yeasts, and Aspergillus niger. According to published literature sources (de Hoog 1978, Augustinsky et al. 1990), the microbial taxa Engyodontium is common in waste and moist materials frequently isolated from paper, jute, linen and painted walls. Penicillium, Aspergillus, and Yeast spores are also typical of moisture damaged construction grade materials and are considered ubiquitous in the airborne ambient environment. Hence, such findings of low levels of culturable mold fragments identified from cultured fireproofing materials known to have been previously impacted by water events are considered by BioMax to be somewhat remarkable but anticipated.

Although there are currently no regulatory standards or limits pertaining to allowable surface fungal concentrations (for any mold taxa) present on or within building material surfaces, there is a general consensus among indoor air quality and microbial experts alike that elevated microbial contamination found within occupied spaces and building materials should be minimized and/or managed wherever practicable so as to minimize exposures to building occupants. It is worthy of note that the preponderance of current and historical airborne sample data collected and evaluated within the 22nd floor working spaces have continued to indicated conditions which are consistent with a normal working environment. The preponderance of evidence has also indicated that there is no current significant evidence of airborne spore transmission, spore distribution, and/or mold spore deposition onto adjacent work area surfaces at present. Hence, BioMax believes that the analytical findings with respect to the fireproofing materials detailed in this report warrant the consideration of appropriate material management precautions and implementation of corrective precautions as deemed necessary by DGS.

Therefore, based on these findings, BioMax provides the following recommendations for appropriate DGS consideration:

- Option 1 Management of fireproofing materials in place through continued building management practices designed to identify and mitigate all future water intrusion as well as limit the disturbance of fireproofing materials in place;
- 2) Option 2 Application of sealant/encapsulant material onto stained and peeling fireproofing material surfaces with the intent to minimize the potential for particle dispersion into the occupied spaces. Such measures, if employed must certainly be performed in accordance with those allowed by local and State Fire Codes.
- 3) Option 3 Removal and replacement of stained fireproofing materials as identified.

It is BioMax understands that the intended purpose of this summary report, as directed, has been simply to present a summary of the sampling strategy, sample methods, analytical data, conclusions, and preliminary recommendations for review pending further information and administrative feasibility research. BioMax would certainly be available to provide additional procedural detail and methods pertaining to the implementation of any of the options provided above for DGS consideration, upon request. Reasonable additional assessment may also be required upon the identification of new or previously undiscovered materials and/or information related to moisture/microbial impacts within such materials and areas not specifically inspected as part of this assessment, as necessary.

Once again, it has been a pleasure working with DGS on these important matters. If you have any additional questions, comments, or require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me directly at (510) 724-3100.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Polkabla, CIH, REA

Mahud A Solah

Vice President, Principal



DIMITATIONS

Please note that the professional opinions presented in this review are intended for the sole use of DGS and their designated beneficiaries. No other party should rely on the information contained herein without the prior written consent of BioMax Environmental and DGS. The professional opinions provided herein are based on BioMax's review and understanding of current site information and observed site conditions present within the areas inspected at the time these services were performed. Professional recommendations provided as part of this limited scope of work are intended for client consideration only and are not intended as a professional or regulatory mandate. Implementation of any of the above measures or recommendations does not, in any way, warrant the day-to-day health and/or safety of building occupants, residents, site workers, nor regulatory or building code compliance status during normal and changing environmental conditions. As microbial contamination, by nature, may change over time due to additional moisture intrusion, favorable growth conditions, and changing environments, the findings of this report are subject to change in the event that such conditions and/or environments arise. Also, the professional opinions expressed here are subject to revision in the event that new or previously undiscovered information is obtained or uncovered.

The information contained in this and any other applicable report communication is intended for consideration purposes only. It is not intended, nor should it be construed as providing legal advice or warranting any level of safety or regulatory compliance. The sole purpose of such information is to assist with the identification, evaluation and control of potential contamination or unnecessary physical, chemical, and/or biological hazards. Any action taken based on this information, including but not limited to opinions, suggestions and recommendations, whether implied or expressed, is the sole responsibility of the individual taking the action. Risk management and safety is criteria dependent and situation specific requiring extensive knowledge and value assessments to be properly determined by competent professionals.

These services were performed by BioMax in accordance with generally accepted professional industrial hygiene principals, practices, and standards of care. Under the existing Industrial Hygiene Definition and Registration Act, all reports, opinions or official documents prepared by a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) constitutes an expression of professional opinion regarding those facts or findings which are subject of a certification and does not constitute a warranty or guarantee, either expressed or implied.

BULK/SURFACE SAMPLING RECORD BIOMAX ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC

775 San Pablo Avenue Pinole, CA 94564

Phone (510) 724-3100 Fax (510) 724-31435 biomaxenv@aol.com

Project	Name and Location:	DGS BOE	Bld Z2nd Floor	
Client:	PG Z	450	N Street Sancon - to CA	
Analysi	s Requested: Fargal	apic ten 14 m	c method (MEA, DG18, ADA & Collula	عد) [
Analytic	cal Laboratory: Em Las	s / Son Brund D	ate of Sampling: 5/28/05	د ر ۰
Require	ed Turn Around Time:	5+64	ampled By: ma Palkable / Mills a	/ A)
Sam Nu	Sample Type (Bulk/Surface)	Area/Volume	Lecation/Description	14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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Bo	Bult.	ix 1 "	FP Stoined above " Belly Pam" catch a	• ,
<u></u> <u>2</u> 0	3 13w/k	1×1"	FR W/OStaining Near BA	
1504	Bulk	1~1"	FP Lear DD (stand)	75427
Bos	Bult	1210	1-P Non stained her lay @ DD	7725
ROE	B-1K	1201 11	FP Near BP (Stanford)	
130	7 Bulk	[]-0-[1	FP New DD (stained)	
30€	8 Bulk	1×11	FP in Non ALO surprised Area	
P O		1×1 4	1200 15 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
Instruction	ons and Comments:	Hure as CFL	/ grow of Somple (MEA, DE18,	
Lichaic 21	an mis tolm derom ackud	Wiedging sample r	eceipt and return executed form with laborato Vironmental at (510) 724-3145 biomaxenv@ac	·
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BULK / SURFACE SAMPLING RECORD BIOMAX ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC

775 San Pablo Avenue, Pinole, CA 94564 Phone: (510) 724-3100 Fax (510) 724-31435 biomaxenv@aol.com

Project Name and Location: BOE Bld 22 nd Floor ceiling please FP

Analytical Laboratory: Em Labs Date of Sampling: 5/28/08 Required Turn Around: 5/6/,

Analysis Requested: Fund ID + Culdus Sampled By: MAP Mills and All

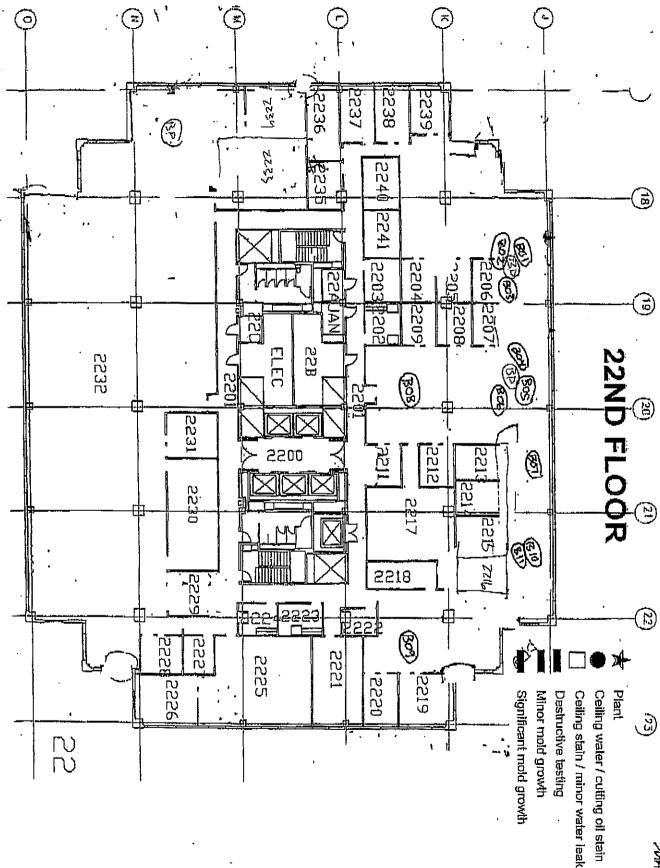
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Sample	Sample Type B/S	Area/Volume	Stand FR	Locati	in/Desc	iption	
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Instructions and Comments:	Fangel 1D	+ Culture methods	

Please sign this form below acknowledging sample receipt and return executed form with laboratory reports. Fax, send and e-mail results to BioMax Environmental at (510) 724-3145 biomaxenv@sol.com

Relinquished by:	Received By: (AMM)
Method of Transportation:)
Time/Date Sent: 350 5/29/05	Time/Date Received: 5/30/28 920

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3/2B/08



Report for:

Mr. Michael Polkabla Biomax Environmental 775 San Pablo Ave. Pinole, CA 94564

Regarding:

Project: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

EML ID: 427725

Approved by:

Lab Manager

Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis: 3-Media fungi surface culture (Incl. Asp. spp.): 06-10-2008 Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116: 05-02-2008

Quantitative spore count direct exam: 06-02-2008

Project SOPs: 3-Media fungi surface culture (Incl. Asp. spp.) (1100001), Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116 (100204), Quantitative spore count direct exam (1100006)

This coversheet is included with your report in order to comply with AIHA and ISO accreditation requirements.

For clarity, we report the number of significant digits as calculated; but, due to the nature of this type of biological data, the number of significant digits that is used for interpretation should generally be one or two. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank corrections of results is not a standard practice. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B01: Fireproofing, stained near deck drain(DD)		B02: Fireproofing, stained above near "b pan" catch area				
Comments (see below)		None		None			
Sample type	В	ulk sample	3	Bi	ulk sample	:	
Media used	Cellule	sc/DG18/	MEA	Cellule	sc/DG18/	MEA	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1	881208-1		1	881210-1		
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	
Acremonium							
Alternaria							
Aspergillus flavus				# : :: : : : : · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	"		
Aspergillus fumigatus							
Aspergillus nidulans	F 1 - 40 HB (1 - 11 HB)						
Aspergillus niger							
Aspergillus ochraceus							
Aspergillus versicolor							
Aureobasidium	W74171111141E						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group							
Botrytis							
Cladosporium	[[]			1081818	3	400	
Curvularia	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
Engyodontium					97	12,000	
Epicoccum	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			290	İ	X=3 T T T	
Fusariun	111111111111111111111111111111111111111			1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Non-sporulating fungi						- Canada	
Paecilomyces	t ". ". i. die dell' ."		· ·	7 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2			
Penicillium	: .:: : 70 : #8 +	37	2,800	T [h I d I du r.c + +			
Stachybotrys chartarum	70						
<u>Ulocladium</u>	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			8141414444			
Yeasts	<u> </u>	63	4.800				
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 &	£ 1:10,000	,	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 &	£ 1:10,000		
Sample size	0.025			0.025			
Unit	1 gram			1 gram			
TOTAL CFU*/unit			7.600			12,400	

* cfu = colony forming units
Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram.

When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.

Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

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1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B03: Fireproofing, w/o staining near BP			B04:		
	Fireproofing,		ing near BP	Fireproofing, near DD, stained		
Comments (see below)		None		None		
Sample type	The state of the s	ılk sample			ulk sample	
Media used	Cellule	sc/DG18/	MEA	Cellulo	ose/DG18/I	MEA
Lab ID-Version‡:	<u> </u>	1881212-1		1	881214-1	
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit
Acremonium	1			·		
Alternaria				1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
Aspergillus flayus						
Aspergillus fumigatus						
Aspergillus nidulans	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :					
Aspergillus niger				10	17	400
Aspergillus ochraceus						
Aspergillus versicolor				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Aureobasidium				11. 12. 11. 11.		
Basidiomycetes						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Cladosporium						
Curvularia					`	
Engyodontium	555.2.5.19151			1	17	400
Epicoccum	# 581 38 39 de. 104			i interfer		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Fusarium						
Non-sporulating fungi	1					
Paecilomyces						
Penicillium				40	67	1,600
Stachybotrys chartarum						-1000
Ulocladium						10700100
Yeasts						
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 &	1:10,000		1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 8	1:10,000	
Sample size	0.025			0.025		
Unit	1 gram			1 gram		
TOTAL CFU*/unit		<u> </u>	< 400		<u> </u>	2,400

* cfu = colony forming units
Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding. Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.

Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

EMLab ID: 427725, Page 2 of 6

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street.

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNCAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B05: Fireproofing, non stained near leg at DD		Fireproofin	B06: ig, near B	P. stained	
Comments (see below)	None		None			
Sample type	Bu	ilk sampl	>	B	ulk sample	;
Media used	Cellulo	sc/DG18/	MEA		se/DG18/	
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881216-1			881218-1	<u> </u>	
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit
Acremonium	17:4:01:21.3			7	-	
<u> Alternaria</u>						
Aspergillus flavus						
Aspergillus fumigatus						
Aspergillus nidulans				1		
Aspergillus niger				111111111111111111111111111111111111111		
Aspergillus ochraceus					·	
Aspergillus versicolor	1 2 1 201 2 1 1 20 20 1		******			
Aureobasidium	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			11111 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
Basidiomycetes						
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	- 1 1 E BE 14 12 E					· · ·
Botrytis				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Cladosporium	1 11 11					
Curvularia				1 , , , , ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
Engyodontium				E:-13838:1, 11		
Epicoccum	3.3; 1. 1211. 1:					
Fusarium_				11 11 11 11 11 11		
Non-sporulating fungi	4. 48 : 8 : 1 :					
Paecilomyces				Brance replan		
Penicillium				" (4 11.11.11		
Stachybotrys chartarum						
Ulocladium	1::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::					
Yeasts						
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 &	1:10,000		1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 &	1:10,000	
Sample size	0.025			0.025		****
Unit	1 gram	<u> </u>		1 gram	-	
TOTAL CFU*/unit			< 400			< 400

* cfu = colony forming units

Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram.

When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.

Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

EMLab ID: 427725, Page 3 of 0.000 grams.

1150 Baybill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD, 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B07:			B08:			
- Albana	Fireproofin		D. stained	Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted ar			
Comments (see below)		None			None		
Sample type		ulk sampl		B	ulk sample		
Media used	Cellulo	ose/DG18/	MEA	Cellulo	ose/DG18/	MEA	
Lab ID-Version‡:		881220-1		1	881222-1		
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit	
Acremonium				THE STREET			
Alternaria	ditte vin						
Aspergillus flavus						The state of the s	
Aspergillus fumigatus	TEG THE						
Aspergillus nidulans						A*I-174	
Aspergillus niger							
Aspergillus ochraceus							
Aspergillus versicolor	Marrials, in						
Aureobasidium	" ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '			ii ii. i ii. i ii. ii.			
Basidiomycetes	-11, -1191514	<u> </u>					
Bipolaris/Drechslera group				Market in the			
Botrytis	Franklin Kalan						
Cladosporium							
Curvularia	i ili ili ili ili ili ili			# II . ::			
Engyodontium				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Epicoccum	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i		-				
Fusarium							
Non-sporulating fungi	7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					,	
Paecilomyces	: ::: ;.: :::: :::: : :	<u> </u>					
Penicillium				10:::::	100	400	
Stachybotrys chartarum				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		700	
Ulocladium					-		
Yeasts			,				
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 &	21:10,000		1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 &	1:10,000		
Sample size	0.025			0.025			
Unit	1 gram			1 gram			
TOTAL CFU*/unit			< 400	i gram		400	

* cfu = colony forming units

Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding. Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram.

When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.

Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

† A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-10-2008

EUNGAL CHI THEE REPORT

Location:	B09: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area		37	B10:		
Comments (see below)	None	U inpacied area			221.	
Sample type	Bulk sam	-1_		None		
Media used				ulk sample		
Lab ID-Version‡:	Cellulose/DG1			se/DG18/MEA		
TRO ID-Actaiouf:		1881224-1		881226-1		
4	sample ct.† %	cfu*/unit	sample ct.†	% cfu*/1	unit	
Acremonium						
Alternaria						
Aspergillus flavus						
Aspergillus fumigatus						
Aspergillus nidulans						
Aspergillus niger	: 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11					
Aspergillus ochraceus						
Aspergillus versicolor			14 114 H. 114;			
Aureobasidium					-	
Basidiomycetes	erir engarg					
Bipolaris/Drechslera group	1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1: 1					
Botrytis	U. 11 1 1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7					
Cladosporium	La contrata a contrata d		'			
Curvularia						
Engyodontium	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Epicoccum						
Fusarium		·				
Non-sporulating fungi	1.1 P. 1.					
Paecilomyces						
Penicillium	15 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 7 7 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 0					
Stachybotrys chartarum	3				·····	
Ulocladium						
Yeasts	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:10,000		1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 &	1:10.000	**	
Sample size	0.025		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2120,000		
Unit	1 gram		0.025	-		
TOTAL CFU*/unit	T STUIT	< 400	1 gram	< 40		

* cfu = colony forming units

Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.

Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

EMLab ID: 427725, Page 5 of 6

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-10-2008

FUNGAL CULTURE REPORT

Location:	B11:							
	Very stained fireproofing, near 2215							
Comments (see below)	None							
Sample type	Bulk sample							
Media used	Cal	lulose/DG18/ME/	1					
Lab ID-Version‡:	1881228-1							
	sample ct.†	%	cfu*/unit					
Acremonium								
Alternaria								
Aspergillus flayus								
Aspergillus fumigatus	himmi tamah in shiserriy dibid							
Aspergillus nidulans								
Aspergillus niger		····						
Aspergillus ochraceus								
Aspergillus versicolor		· ·						
<u>Aureobasidium</u>								
Basidiomycetes	'-							
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis			**************************************					
Cladosporium	" F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
Curvularia								
Engyodontium	This is the second of the seco							
Epicoccum			The state of the s					
Fusarium	transpring to the first transfer of the contract of the contra							
Non-sporulating fungi	1 5 18 1980 5 34 18 80,	···						
Paecilomyces								
Penicillium			The state of the s					
Stachybotrys chartarum								
Ulocladium			***************************************					
Yeasts	[] []							
Dilutions††	1:10, 1:100, 1:1,000 & 1:	10.000						
Sample size	0.025	10,000						
Unit		- -						
	1 gram							
TOTAL CFU*/unit			< 400					

* cfu = colony forming units

Caution should be used when interpreting percentages. Totals may not equal 100 due to rounding. Comments:

†Sample count is the calculated number of colonies that would have grown if the entire selected sample size analyzed were plated out.
††Results represent a compiled result from multiple media and multiple dilutions. Sensitivity of the results depends largely upon the dilutions used and the size of the sample. For example, a dilution of 1:100 means that 1 colony on a plate represents a sample count of 100. For a sample of 0.025 grams, this would represent 4,000 cfu/gram. For a sample of 0.002 grams, this would represent 50,000 cfu/gram. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is a colony count of 1 at the lowest dilution plated.

Interpretation is left to the company and/or necessary who conducted the field work. Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work.

† A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.



Report for:

Mr. Michael Polkabla Biomax Environmental 775 San Pablo Ave. Pinole, CA 94564

Regarding:

Project: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA.

EML ID: 427725

Approved by:

Lab Manager

Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:

Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116: 06-02-2008 Quantitative spore count direct exam: 06-02-2008

Project SQPs: Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116 (100204), Quantitative spore count direct exam (I100006)

This coversheet is included with your report in order to comply with AIHA and ISO accreditation requirements.

For clarity, we report the number of significant digits as calculated; but, due to the nature of this type of biological data, the number of significant digits that is used for interpretation should generally be one or two. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank corrections of results is not a standard practice. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-02-2008

BIOMAX ENVIRONMENTAL

OHANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

		Firep: stained a belly p	B02: Fireproofing, ined above near 'stoelly pan' catch area		B03: Fireproofing, w/o staining near BP		B04: Fireproofing, near DD, stained	
Comments (see below)	N	lone	N	lone	None		1	vone
Sample type	Bulk	sample	Bulk	sample	Bulk	sa mp le	Bulk	sample
Lab ID-Version‡:	188	1209-1	188	1211-1	188	1213-1	188	1215-1
	raw ct.	spores/unit		spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/uni
Alternaria							Bla: .	
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*							# (
Aureobasidium			de dinida		M AIRI"		.: 1:::	
Basidiospores*	1. :::::::							:
Bipolaris/Drechslera group			##: P:::					
Botrytis			55 14 . a.					
Chaetomium								
Cladosporium			12.00		1 1111 1		11:3.3.	
Curvularia						- Marie	:::: <u> </u> ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:
Epicoccum	11111111111		"-	***************************************	: :: ! : :		[• "],#] }	
Myrothecium					: · <i>i</i> .			
Nigrospora			33 0				11:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
Other colorless					7 11 1 1 13			
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :				:	
Pithomyces	1 11 11 11 11		1		11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
Rusts*	1.:				11417			
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*			1 11 1		11: 1:11:			
Stachybotrys			1.741.		- 1 %, 88		1 . 11:1 : :: *	
Stemphylium	7.73				14.40.47			
Torula	33 13 :				111111111111			
Ulocladium	1: : ; ;;		1. 11					
Zygomycetes	:::::::::::::::				<u> </u>			4
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Sample size	0.025		0.025		0.025		0.025	
Unit	1 gram		1 gram		1 gram		l gram	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT	7	< 1.600	- 5-1-111	< 1.600		< 1.600	1 7 Eremit	< 1.600

^{*} Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Anderson sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonics. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paecilonyces) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

^{††} Background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debris may obscure the small spores such as the Penicillium/Aspergillus group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-02-2008

QUANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

stained near leg at DD		B06: Fireproofing, near BP, stained		B07: Fireproofing, near DD, stained		B08: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area		
Comments (see below)		Vane	None		None Bulk sample		None Bulk sample	
Sample type	Bulk	Bulk sample		sample				
Lab ID-Version‡:	188	1217-1	188	1219-1	188	1221-1	188	1223-1
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/uni
Alternaria	100 tot. 1 100		. :: :::. · ·		1 () ()	-		
Arthrinium					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		15,000	***************************************
Ascospores*	FI 14 777		1 PER 22.					
Aureobasidium	-:: !::: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		<u> </u>		2 00 PH .			
Basidiospores*	10:47				111.00		1	
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					1.5; 2.5;		igline -	
Botrytis	1 12 15							
Chaetomium	177 1111				Hi . t . i i		11,136	
Cladosporium			E E., , ,				1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Curvularia			3 .:: :					
Epicoccum	1 11 1 11 11 11 11		111 2 12		*1			
Fusarium	[11]] [1		. 11.71.11		415111			
Myrothecium	1011111		1 11 1 1 1 1		11011			
Nigrospora	7		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		1111		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	-
Other colorless	#:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		11111				:: :: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†								
Pithomyces								<u>. </u>
Rusts*	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		H: 4:E		1777			
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*			77 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	**************************************				
Stachybotrys					:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			
Stemphylium	: :::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::				11 11 11			
Torula			1 : 2 : 7 "					
Ulocladium								*****************
Zygomycetes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				*		- <u>113 - P. 1 - 1</u> 11 - 13 - 1	
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Sample size	0.025		0.025		0.025		0.025	
Unit	1 gram		1 gram		1 gram			
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		< 1.600	"i"Rr'eiffi"	< 1,600	TEIGIII	< 1.600	1 gram	< 1.600

^{*} Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paccilomyces) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

may be uncercontined.

†† Background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debris may obscure the small spores such as the Penicillium/Aspergillus group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Re: DGS BOE BLD, 22nd Floor; 450 N, Street, Date of Report: 06-02-2008

Sacramento, CA.

OHANTITATIVE SPORE COUNT REPORT

Location:	B09: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area None		Very stained nea	B10: Very stained fireproofing, near 2215		B11: Very stained fireproofing, near 2215		
Comments (see below)			N			one		
Sample type	Bulk	sample	Bulk	sample	Bulk sample			
Lab ID-Version‡:	1.88	(225-1		1227-1		1229-1		
	raw et.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit		
Alternaria	11.11.11 1:11		£121:1: 30					
Arthrinium			illian n. S					
Ascospores*					41. 11.2			
Aureobasidium	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;		htdiin					
Basidiospores*	# : # : # : # : # : # : # : # : # : # :				1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1			
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					1 : :::: ::: :: : : : : : : : : : : : :			
Botrytis			E: E		1 80 10 31 1			
Chaetomium					1 Harring			
Cladosporium				1,600	lia usasinil			
Curvularia	f.,		1.7 1.7	- 11444				
Epicoccum	;;; ;; ; ; ;;; ;;				ir mini			
Fusarium	10 10 10 10 10 1							
Myrothecium			21. 21.62 E		1 1.1.181			
Nigrospora			1. 1. HR 1. HR 1. HR					
Other colorless	12 12 E C C 112 I				1 1 12112.			
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†	10 101 11.1		7 7 1 1 1 1					
Pithomyces		,,						
Rusts*			. : "! "-					
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*	10 44 E2 TO				7.71. 7.7			
Stachybotrys	1, 1, 1, 1, 1							
Stemphylium	3,33 111		: : . ::: .		15.11			
Torula			1177 721					
Ulocladium		A 40 A 41				- P (Person) to 1 **		
Zygomycetes			11.1 1.1 .					
Background debris (1-4+)++	N/A		N/A		N/A			
Sample size	0.025		0.025		0.025			
Unit	I gram		l gram		1 gram			
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		< 1.600		1.600	7 5	< 1.600		

^{*} Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paccilomyces) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

The vector of the strict of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the stide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debris may obscure the small spores such as the Penicillium/Aspergillus group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

From EML, Inc.

Mon Jun 2 15:15:01 2008

Page 1 of 3

EMLab P&K

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-02-2008

ALLANDERATING COADE CALINE DEPART

Location:	Firer		B02; Fireproofing, stained above near " belly pan" catch area		B03: Fireproofing, w/o staining near BP		B04: Fireproofing, near DD, stained	
Comments (see below)	ı	Vone	N	опе	None		None	
Sample type	Bulk	sample	Bulk	sample	Bulk	sample	Bulk sample	
Lab ID-Version‡:	188	1209-1	188	1211-1	1881213-1		1881215-1	
	raw cl.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/uni
Alternaria								· ·
Arthrinium								
Ascospores*								
Aureobasidium								
Basidiospores*						-		
Bipolaris/Drechslera group								
Botrytis	1				i ì			11.00
Chaeromium				***************************************				
Cladosporium					ĺ			
Curvularia								
Epicoccum								
Myrothecium								
Nigrospora					ĺ			
Other colorless					,			
Penicillium/Aspergillus types;								
Pithomyces								
Rusts*								
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*								
<u>Stachybotrys</u>								
Stemphylium								
Totula								
Ulocladium								
Zygomycetes							A-111-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-1	
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A	
Sample size	0.025		0.025	PRO Statute 14th on the Salara	0.025		0.025	
Unit	1 gram		1 gram		l gram		l gram	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT		< 1.600		< 1.600		< 1.600		< 1.600

^{*}Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and amouts are plant pathogens.
† The spores of Aspergittus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paccilonnyces) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

The Background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debris may obscure the small spores such as the Panicillium/Aspergillus group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

PAGE Page 2 of 3

EMLab P&K

25

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O; Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street.

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-02-2008

ALLANTITATION SPADE CALINT DEPART

Location:	1	DD		B06: Fireproofing, near BP, stained		B07: Fireproofing, πear DD, stained		B08: Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area	
	stained								
Comments (see below)		None		√one	None		None		
Sample type	Bull	sample	Bulk	: sample	Bulk sample		Bulk sample		
Lab ID-Version‡:	188	1217-1	188	1219-1	188	1221-1		1223-1	
	raw ct.	sporce/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/uni	
<u>Altemaria</u>	_								
Arthrinium		<u></u>						W	
Ascospores*									
Aureobasidium			,						
Basidiospores*									
Bipolaris/Drechslera group					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
Bottytis									
Chaetomium									
Cladosporium									
Curvularia						744	<u></u>		
Epicoccum									
Fusarium									
Myrothecium									
Nigrospora									
Other colorless						-			
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†							***		
Pithomyces		****							
Rusts*		·	-						
Smuts*, Periconia, Myxomycetes*			- 11-41			.,.	V 19		
Stachybotrys									
Stemphylium									
Torula								-	
Ulocladium						***************************************			
Zygomycetes	<u> </u>			***************************************					
Background debris (1-4+)††	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A		
Sample size	0.025	P.+	0.025		0.025		0.025		
Unit	1 gram		1 gram						
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT	 	< 1,600	<u>&</u> a	< 1.600	1 gram	< 1.600	1 gram	< 1.600	

^{*} Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies.

Most of the basidiospores are mushroom; spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.

Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.

† The spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paccilomyces) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non-viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and may be undercounted.

This background debris is an indication of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debria may obscure the small spores such as the Penicillium/Aspergillus group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debris should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

From EML, Inc.

Mon Jun 2 15:15:01 2008

Page 3 of 3

EMLab P&K

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-02-2008

ስተናል ኢመቸው*ል* ጥተናም ድክረነውው ሲፈተለም ውጭነሪ

Location:	Fireproofir inpa	B09: 1g, in non H2O cted area	Very staine	310: d fireproofing, g 2215	Very staine nea	311: d fireproofing, r 2215
Comments (see below)	Node		None		None	
Sample type	Bull	s sample	Bulk	sample	Bulk sample	
Lab ID-Version‡:	188	31225-1	188	1227-1		1229-1
	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit	raw ct.	spores/unit
Alternaria						DEGLET LILL
Arthrinium		***************************************				
Ascospores*		į				The terms are th
Aureobasidium			The state of the s			
Basidiospores*						* ->
Bipolaris/Drechslera group						
Botrytis						
Chaetomium						
Cladosporium			1	1,600		·
Curvularia	1			1,30,000		
Epicoccum						
Fusarium						
Myrothecium						
Nigrospora	71.4.4				T1 (100)	
Other colorless	•				- "	****
Penicillium/Aspergillus types†						
Pithomyces						
Rusts*						
Smuts*. Periconia, Myxomycetes*						
Stachybotrys		. ,,,,,			· \	
Stemphylium						
Torula		1				
Ulocladium	.}			٠,,		***
Zygomycetes						
Background debris (1-4+)†;	N/A				N/A	
Sample size	0.025	<u>i</u>	0.025			
Unit	1 gram				0.025	
TOTAL SPORES/UNIT	T ETELL	< 1.600	1 gram	1.600	Lgram	_< 1,600

^{*} Most of these spore types are not seen with culturable methods (Andersen sampling), although some may appear as nonsporulating colonies. Most of the basidiospores are 'mushroom' spores while the rusts and smuts are plant pathogens.

† The spores of Aspergillus and Penicillium (and others such as Acremonium, Paccilomyces) are small and round with very few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be differentiated by non viable sampling methods. Also, some species with very small spores are easily missed, and rusy be undercounted.

tray of the treatment of the amount of non-biological particulate matter present on the slide (dust in the air) and is graded from 1+ to 4+ with 4+ indicating the largest amounts. This background material is also an indication of visibility for the analyst and resultant difficulty reading the slide. For example, high background debtis may obscure the small spores such as the Penicillum/Aspergillus group. Counts from areas with 4+ background debtis should be regarded as minimal counts and may actually be higher than reported.

[‡] A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.



Report for:

Mr. Michael Polkabla Biomax Environmental 775 San Pablo Ave. Pinole, CA 94564

Regarding:

Project: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street, Sacramento, CA. EML ID: 427725

Approved by:

Lab Manager

Dr. Kamashwaran Ramanathan

Dates of Analysis:

Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116: 06-02-2008

Project SOPs: Asbestos-EPA Method 600/R-93/116 (100204)

This coversheet is included with your report in order to comply with AIHA and ISO accreditation requirements.

For clarity, we report the number of significant digits as calculated; but, due to the nature of this type of biological data, the number of significant digits that is used for interpretation should generally be one or two. All samples were received in acceptable condition unless noted in the Report Comments portion in the body of the report. Due to the nature of the analyses performed, field blank corrections of results is not a standard practice. The results relate only to the items tested.

EMLab P&K ("the Company") shall have no liability to the client or the client's customer with respect to decisions or recommendations made, actions taken or courses of conduct implemented by either the client or the client's customer as a result of or based upon the Test Results. In no event shall the Company be liable to the client with respect to the Test Results except for the Company's own willful misconduct or gross negligence nor shall the Company be liable for incidental or consequential damages or lost profits or revenues to the fullest extent such liability may be disclaimed by law, even if the Company has been advised of the possibility of such damages, lost profits or lost revenues. In no event shall the Company's liability with respect to the Test Results exceed the amount paid to the Company by the client therefor.

Document Number: 200091 - Revision Number: 5

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-02-2008

ASBESTOS PLM REPORT: EPA METHOD 600/R-93-116

·	
Total Samples Submitted:	11
Total Samples Analysed:	11
 Total Samples with Layer Asbestos Content > 1%:	0

Location: B01, Fireproofing, stained near deck drain(DD)

Lab ID-Version1: 1881230-1

1 8	
Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Brown Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Contents	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B02, Fireproofing, stained above near "belly pan" catch area

Lab ID-Version1; 1881231-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulase
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B03, Fireproofing, w/o staining near BP

Lab ID-Version1: 1881232-1

Asbestos Content				
ND				
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content: 50% Cellulose				

Location: B04, Fireproofing, near DD, stained

Lab ID-Versiont: 1881233-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Conte	nt: 50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogenei	ty: Good

Location: B05. Fireproofing, non stained near leg at DD

Lab ID-Version‡; 1881234-1

	220 (2.120414) (0014041
Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

The results relate only to the items tested. Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless otherwise noted. EMLab P&K reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified.

Inhomogenous samples are seperated into homogenous subsamples and analyzed individually. ND means no fibers were detected. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed.

‡ A "Version" greater than 1 indicates amended data.

EMLab ID: 427725, Page 1 of 3

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report: 06-02-2008

ASBESTOS PLM REPORT: EPA METHOD 600/R-93-116

Location: B06, Fireproofing, near BP, stained

Lab ID-Version‡: 1881235-1

Eddardan Book Kit epitooking, near Di j Statiled	The to the second to the secon		
Sample Layers	Asbestos Content		
Gray Fireproofing	ND		
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose		
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good		

Location: B07, Fireproofing, near DD, stained

Lab ID-Version1; 1881236-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content			
Gray Fireproofing	ND			
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content	: 50% Cellulose			
Sample Composite Homogeneity	: Good			

Location: B08, Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area

Lab ID-Version1: 1881237-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content
Gray Fireproofing	ND
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good

Location: B09, Fireproofing, in non H2O inpacted area

Lab TD-Version‡: 1881238-1

Sample Layers	Asbestos Content			
Gray Fireproofing	ND			
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Centent:	50% Cellulose			
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good			

Location: B10, Very stained firencoofing, near 2215

Lab ID-Version‡: 1881239-1

Total National Property Property Paris	TAIL ID- 4 CISION 1. 1001523-1		
Sample Layers	Asbestos Content		
Beige Fireproofing	ND		
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Ccilulose		
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good		

The results relate only to the items tested. Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

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Inhomogenous samples are seperated into homogenous subsamples and analyzed individually. ND means no fibers were detected. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed.

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EMLab ID: 427725, Page 2 of 3

1150 Bayhill Drive, Suite 100, San Bruno, CA 94066 (650) 829-5800 Fax (650) 829-5852 www.emlab.com

Client: Biomax Environmental C/O: Mr. Michael Polkabla

Re: DGS BOE BLD. 22nd Floor; 450 N. Street,

Sacramento, CA.

Date of Sampling: 05-28-2008 Date of Receipt: 05-30-2008 Date of Report; 06-02-2008

ASBESTOS PLM REPORT; EPA METHOD 600/R-93-116

Location: B11 Verse stained firenegation, page 2215

Lab ID-Version;		
Sample Layers	Asbestos Content	
Beige Fireproofing	ND	
Composite Non-Asbestos Fibrous Content:	50% Cellulose	
Sample Composite Homogeneity:	Good	

The results relate only to the items tested. Interpretation is left to the company and/or persons who conducted the field work. The test report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory. The report must not be used by the client to claim product certification, approval, or endorsement by NVLAP, NIST, or any agency of the federal government.

All samples were received in acceptable condition unless otherwise noted. EMLah P&K reserves the right to dispose of all samples after a period of thirty (30) days, according to all state and federal guidelines, unless otherwise specified.

Inhomogenous samples are seperated into homogenous subsamples and analyzed individually. ND means no fibers were detected. When detected, the minimum detection and reporting limit is less than 1% unless point counting is performed.

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EMLab ID: 427725 Page

EMLab ID: 427725, Page 3 of 3

Attachment A: Digital Images
May 28th, 2008
BOE Building 22nd Floor Fire Proofing Assessment
Sacramento, CA

Page 1 of 7

Click here for color photos

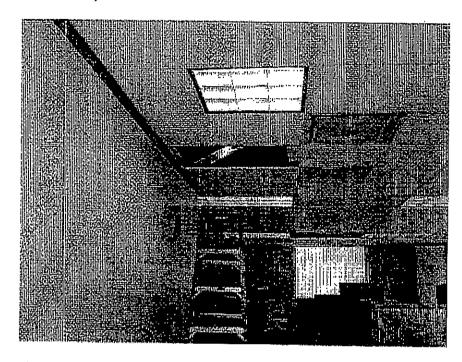
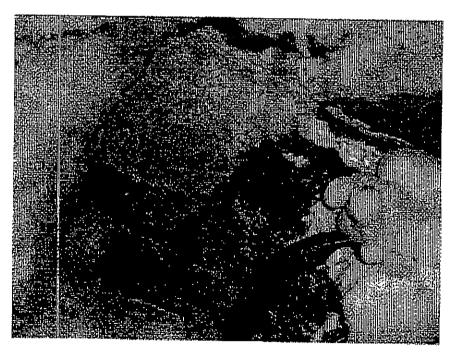


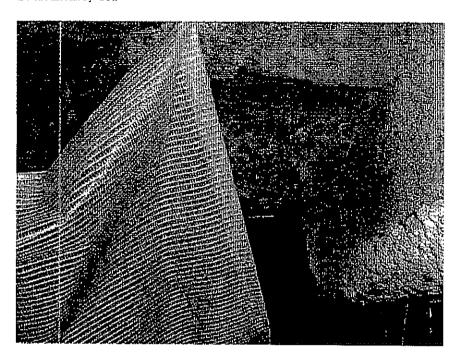
 Image of ceiling access location on 22nd floor southeast side near office 2206 at the time of BioMax's assessment.



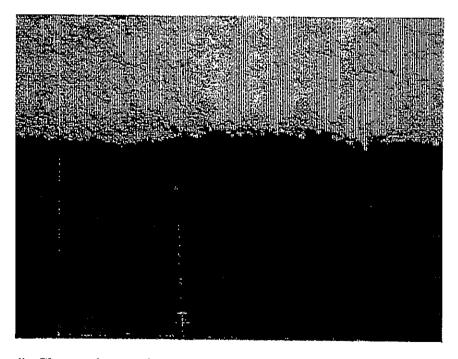
2) Image within ceiling plenum at deck drain penetration where advanced oxidation (rust) and Fireproofing (FP) material staining was evident. Sample B01 collected from FP material.

May 28th, 2008 BOE Building 22nd Floor Fire Proofing Assessment Sacramento, CA





3) Image within plenum of DGS installed "Belly Pan" (BP) catch device. Staining present on FP material near BP. Sample B02 collected from stained FP material within noted plenum.

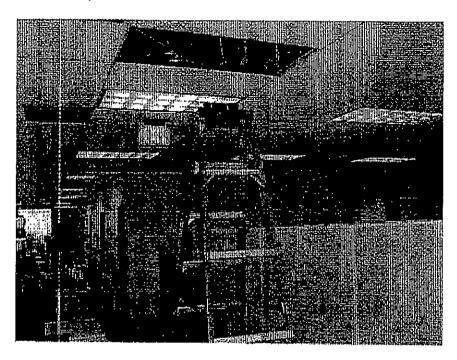


4) Close-up image of non-stained FP material sprayed upon metal structures. Sample B03 collected from such non-stained material within noted ceiling plenum.

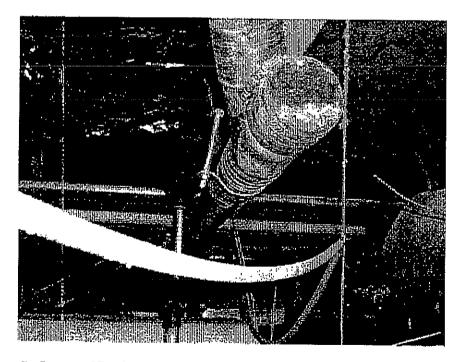
33

May 28th, 2008 BOE Building 22nd Floor Fire Proofing Assessment Sacramento, CA





5) Image of ceiling access location near center cubicle area on southern side of 22nd floor at time of assessment.



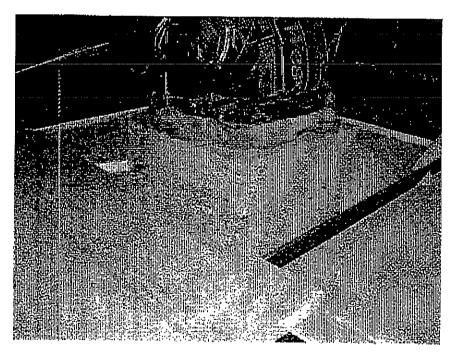
6) Image of Deck Drain (DD) plumbing with evidence of significant previous water leaking as indicated by oxidation and rust staining.

May 28th, 2008 BOE Building 22nd Floor Fire Proofing Assessment Sacramento, CA





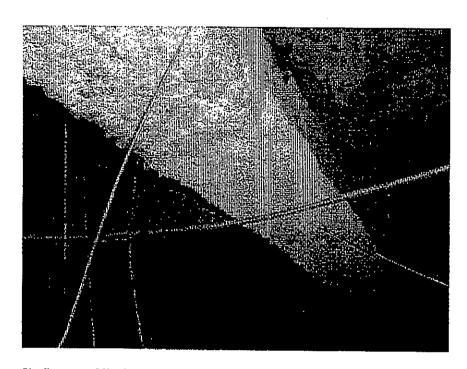
7) Close-up image of DD plumbing and adjacent FP material with staining present on exposed surfaces. Bulk sample B04 collected from stained FP material.



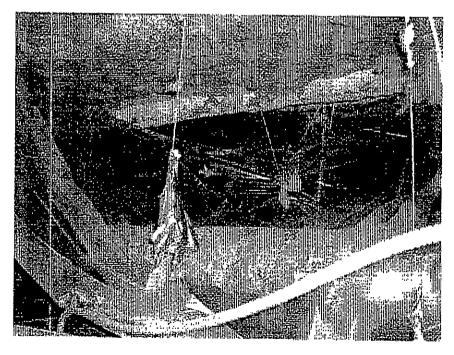
8) Image from noted ceiling plenum of HVAC supply register with significant visible debris build-up on metal flashing surface but not ceiling tile (CT) surface. Such evidence indicates likely replacement of CT and lack of cleanup following previous plenum activity.

May 28th, 2008 BOE Building 22nd Floor Fire Proofing Assessment Sacramento, CA

Page 5 of 7



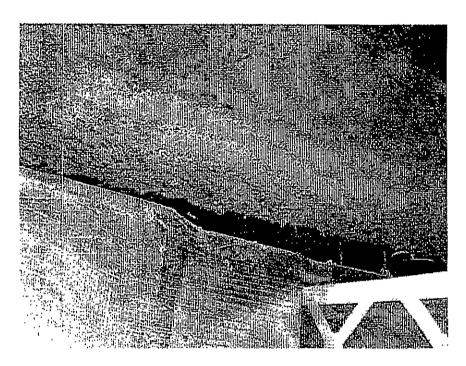
9) Image of limit and extent of stained material on FP within noted plenum area.



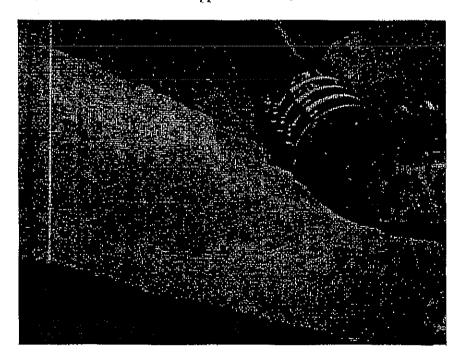
10) Image of abandoned BP device within noted ceiling plenum area adjacent to samples B04,5, and 6.

May 28th, 2008 BOE Building 22nd Floor Fire Proofing Assessment Sacramento, CA





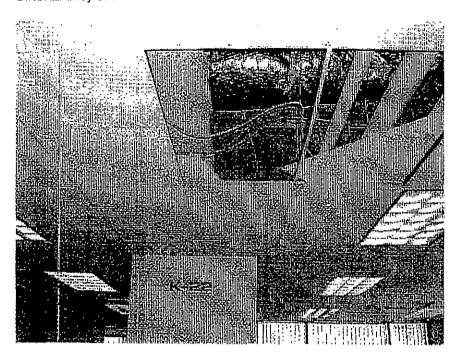
11) Image within noted ceiling plenum area of HVAC equipment adjacent to advanced staining of FP materials on metal support structures.



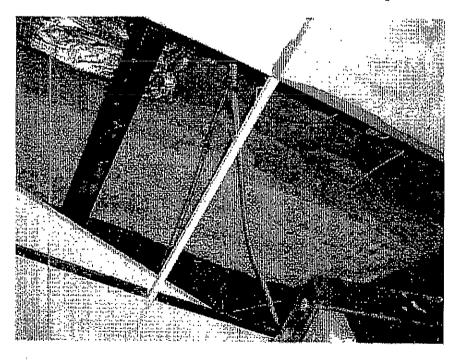
12) Additional image of deck drain plumbing with adjacent staining present on Fireproofing material sprayed upon metal support structures.

May 28th, 2008 BOE Building 22nd Floor Fire Proofing Assessment Sacramento, CA





13) Image of 22nd Floor southern plenum location outside the deck/moisture impacted area wherein no significant staining indications were observed present on FP materials.



14) Image within plenum near 2215 where significant FP degradation and moisture staining were identified during assessment. Bulk material sample B10 and B11 were collected from such impacted materials.

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PAGE 01

Mixisporic fungi. Hyphomycetes. Genus Engyodontium

Engyodontium album de Hoog; 1978

Ecology: Common in waste and moist material and frequently isolated from paper, jute, linen, and painted walls.

Macroscopic morphology: Colonies (PFA, 25°C) white, cobweblike, floccose, approximately 25 mm in 8-10 days. Reverse white.

Microscopic morphology: Vegetative hyphae septate, hyaline, narrow (1-2 µm wide), bearing fertile hyphae, which are 2-4 µm wide, apically dichoromously branched, bearing conidiogenous cells in whorls of one to three. Conidiogenous cells formed from a well-developed rachis. Rachis is geniculate with regularly spaced dentitles. Conidiophore branching, when it occurs, is strictly verticillate. Conidia hyaline, smooth, globose, 2-3 x 1.5-2.5 μm .

Disease associations: Keraritis, brain abscess, eczema vesiculosum, and native valve endocarditis.

In vitro susceptibility data: N = number tested, MIC range = range of results in µg/ml

Drug/N	AMB/1	5FC/0	FLU/1	ITRA/1	KETO/1	MON/0
MIC range	4		<64	0.125	0.125	
% susceptible	0		0	100	100	-

Refer to Section I for discussion of anceptibility data and interpretation. See appendix for expanded data.

Comments: Triticachium species are similar to Engyodontium by having whorls, but they have pigmented colonies. Beauveria species are similar macroscopically but have conidiogenous cells in pairs or clusters rather than in whorls.

Selected references: de Hoog (1972)

Augustinsky et al. (1990)

Figures: Engyodontium album UTHSC 94-2778

- A. Conidia formed from a geniculate rachis; note the very delicate fruiting structures, 920X.
- B. & C. Conidiogenous cells in whorls (arrow) and conidia, 920X.

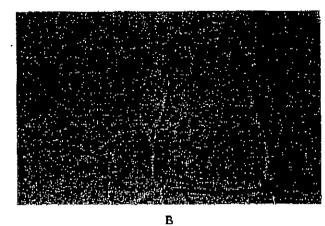
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PAGE 03

Hyphomycetes: Engyodontium

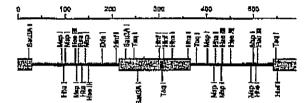
Hyphomycetes. Genus: ENGYODONTIUM

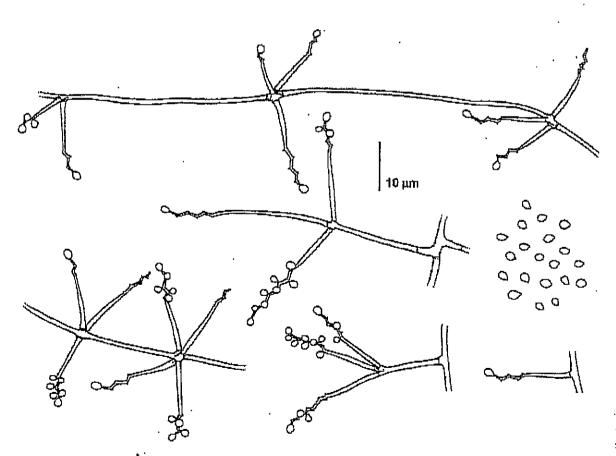
Engvodontium album (Limber) de Hoog

Colony characteristics. Colonies (MEA 2%) moderately expanding, white, appearing lanose to floccose, up to 2 mm high, sometimes zonate; reverse ochraceous-buff or uncoloured.

Microscopy. Conidiophores ascending, 2-4 μ m wide, somewhat stiff, bearing conidiogenous cells in whorls of 1-3, at wide, often right angles. Conidiogenous cells consisting of an elongate to subcylindrical, tapering basal part, 10-24 (-30) \times 1.5-2.5 μ m, and a well developed rachis, up to 35 μ m long and rather constantly 1 μ m wide, geniculate, with up to 1 μ m long denticles. Conidia hyaline, smooth-walled, (sub)spherical, 2-3 \times 1.5-2.5 μ m.

Molecular diagnostics. The species is related to the insect-inhabiting genus *Beauveria*; compare phylogenetic tree on p. 524. ITS restriction map based on NCBI Z54110:





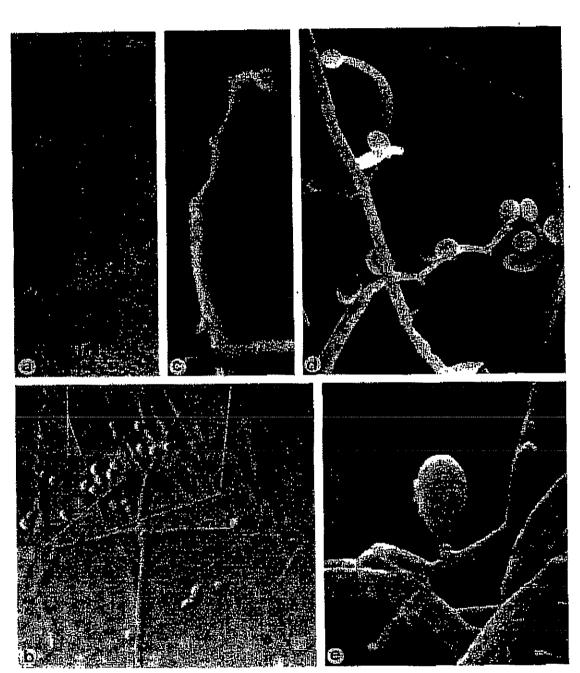
Engyodonttum album, UAMH 4511. Conidiophores and conidia.

06/16/2008 13:43 6508295852 SAN ERUND

Pathogenicity. BSL-1. Air-borne saprobe. Cases include keratitis (McDonnell et al., 1984), cerebritis (Seeliger, 1983) and endocarditis (Augustinsky et al., 1990).

Reference. De Hoog (1972).

Namenclature. Triffrachium album Limber - Mycologia 32: 27, 1940 - Beauveria alba (Limber) Sacces - Revue Mycol. 13: 64, 1948 s Engyadontium album (Limber) de Hoog - Persoonia 10: 53, 1978.



Expredentium album, UAMH 4511, a, b. Conidiophores with conidiogenous cells; c-c. denticulate rachida with conidia, a, ×512; b. ×1600; c. ×12500, c. ×12500.